THE

North-China Herald.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.—It is hereby notified that until further orders, the *North-China Herald* is to be considered the Official Organ of all Notifications proceeding from Her Majesty's Legation and Superintendency of Trade in China.

H. M.'s Legation, Shanghai, 22nd June, 1860.

E. St. JOHN NEALE,
Secretary of Legation.

VOL. XVII., No. 807. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, JANUARY 13TH, 1866. PRICE, TAELS 15 ₽ ANNUM.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility in our firm of Mr. ROBERT RICHARD WESTALL and Mr. RANDAL HUMPSTON CHAMBERS ceased on the 31st ultimo, and Mr. WM. HARGREAVES is this day admitted a partner.

Our partners in China now are Mr. WM. HARGREAVES, Mr. ROBERT BRAND, and Mr. JUSTUS WILLIAM HENRY ESCHERICH.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
China and Hongkong, 1st Jan., 1866.
24fc 678

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of ROBERT JAMES FARBRIDGE, ROBERT MURRHED REDDIE, (deceased), and JAMES WHITLOW, in our establishments in China, ceased yesterday, and to-day we have admitted as Partners therein, CHIDLAND WILLIAM FARBRIDGE, JOSEPH FARBRIDGE HOLLIDAY, RICHARD ROWETT and JOSEPH PERSOTT BARNES.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
24fc 679 Hongkong, 1st Jan., 1866.

NOTICE.—Mr. JACOB ELIAS SASSOON and Mr. MORDECAI SIMEON GUBBAY are this day admitted partners in our firm.

DAVID SASSOON SONS & Co.
27ja 680 Shanghai, January 1st, 1866.

NOTICE.—In consequence of an amicable agreement, Mr. A. BACHMANN has retired from our firm and ceased to sign.

Our business will be continued under the new firm of ED. FIERZ & Co.

FIERZ & BACHMANN.
Shanghai, 1st Jan, 1866.

NOTICE.—Mr. ALEXANDER FUNK has been authorized to sign our firm by procuration from this date.

ED. FIERZ & Co.
tf 681 Shanghai, 1st Jan., 1866.

NOTICE.—We have this day established a branch of our Japan business at this Port under the management of Mr. ALBERT SCHOERS, who is authorized to sign our firm.

TEXTOR & Co.
Hong name—Tak Chuen 全德
Premises corner of Pekin and Kiangsoo Roads.
30ju 682 Shanghai, 1st Jan., 1866.

NOTICE.—[illegible] Hankow Road formerly occupied by Dr. SMALLEY, and am doing business as a *Commission Agent & Broker.*

WILLIAM CHURCH.
Wha-Loong 華隆
tf 683 Shanghai, 1st January, 1866.

NOTICE.—Mr. CLEMENT LUCAS has this day been admitted a partner in our Firm.

BLAIN, TATE & Co.
31ma 684 Shanghai, 1st Jan., 1866.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. THOMAS S. ODELL in our Firm ceased on the 31st December, 1865; and Mr. ERNEST DEACON has this day been admitted a partner

DEACON & Co.
30ju 685 Canton, 1st January, 1866.

NOTICE.—I have this day established myself here as *General Commission Agent, and Broker.*

J. G. FLOWERDEW.
tf 665 Shanghai, November 4th, 1865.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. CRAVEN WILSON in our Firm, both in Hankow and Chinkiang, terminated on the 15th instant.

CRAVEN WILSON & Co.
Shanghai, June 17th, 1865.

WITH reference to the above, the business hitherto conducted by Messrs. CRAVEN WILSON & Co., at Chinkiang, will for the future be carried on under the style and Firm of

CHARLES HUDSON & Co.
tf 608 Shanghai, 17th June, 1865.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned (in the absence of Mr. ALBERT ROBINSON, M. inst., C. E.) having been appointed Agents for Messrs. RAMSDEN, ELDER & Co., Engineers and Shipbuilders, Glasgow, are prepared to give full particulars concerning the cost of Steamers, Steam Dredging Vessels, Screw Pile Wharves, &c., and to contract for same at home prices.

Plans, models, and specifications of the above can be seen on application.

GLOVER & Co.
tf 434 Shanghai, 18th May, 1864.

NOTICE.—During my absence from China, I have appointed Mr. D. L. HUTCHISON of this port to act as my attorney; and I have to request that all communications from this date be addressed to him at the office of Messrs. HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

J. T. BRAND.
tf 664 Shanghai, 21st Oct., 1865.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.—I have this day established myself as *Public Tea Inspector* at this Port.

ALEXANDER COCK.
Office,—*Laou-Hokee-Hong.*
tf 635 Shanghai, Sept. 1st., 1865.

NOTICE.—The Undersigned begs to announce that he has established himself at this port as *Tea Taster and Inspector*, and all orders confided to his care will receive his best attention.

J. OSBORNE.
tf 616 Shanghai, Sept. 8th, 1864.

NOTICE.—The business of the Undersigned as *Public Tea Inspector and Commission Agent* at this port will from this date be carried on under the style of KINNEAR & Co.

W. B. KINNEAR.
tf 567 Foochow, Jan. 1st, 1865.

NOTICE.—I have this day established myself as *General Commission Merchant* at this Port.

J. M. RINGER.
tf 612 Hankow, 1st June, 1865.

NOTICE.

WE have established a branch of our Firm at Chefoo, and Mr. J. D. THORBURN will sign our Firm per procuration at that place.

MEADOWS & Co.
tf 297 Tientsin, 2nd November, 1863.

JOHN POOK,
COMMISSION AGENT,
4, LIME STREET SQUARE,
London, E.C.
tf

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

THE PLANT, PRINTING PRESSES, TYPES, FIXTURES, and other STOCK IN TRADE, and also GOOD WILL of the *China Mail*, Weekly Newspaper; *The Overland China Mail*, Fortnightly Newspaper; *The Evening Mail*, Daily Newspaper; and *The China Directory*.—published in Hongkong, and belonging to the Estate of the late JAMES KEMP.

Applications for the purchase of the above to be made, on or before the 18th day of January next, to the Undersigned, from whom all information respecting the extent of the Business and amount of the Stock may be obtained.

G. FALCONER,
Executor.
30ja 676 Hongkong, Dec. 20th, 1865.

FOR SALE.

SHERRY Yasl's in 2 & 3 doz. cases, Tls. 8 p. doz.
Port, " " " " 8 "
Champagne, in 1 " " 12 "
Claret, (Barton & Guestier's)
St. Juen, in 1-doz. cases, " 8 "
Medoc 1 " " 5 "
Cognac Brandy, 1 " " 10 "
do. do. 1 " " 6 "
India Pale Ale, 4 " casks " 2 "

CHAPMAN, KING & Co.
tf 323 Shanghai, 12th September, 1863.

INSURANCES.

NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY.
Established 1821.

EXISTING INSURANCES UPWARDS of 75 MILLIONS PREMIUMS MODERATE. Settlements of Losses prompt and liberal. No charge for Policies.

Agent at Shanghai,
F. R. GAMWELL.
23ju-66 666 Shanghai, Dec 23rd, 1865.

City of Glasgow Life Insurance Company.
ESTABLISHED 1838.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, ... £500,000.
ANNUAL REVENUE.... £112,000
SUBSISTING ASSURANCES, JANUARY 1865, £2,5 3,000.

THIS Company offers to the public the combined advantages of PERFECT SECURITY, MODERATE PREMIUMS, LIBERAL PARTICIPATION IN PROFITS, AND GREAT FREEDOM IN RESPECT OF FOREIGN RESIDENCE AND TRAVEL, AND HAS POWERS UNDER SPECIAL ACT OF PARLIAMENT WHICH SIMPLIFY DISCHARGE OF CLAIMS IN EVENT OF ASSURED DYING ABROAD.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
DIVISION OF PROFITS.

Assurance effected on or before the 20th January 1866, participate as of four years standing at the division of profits in January 1869.

Prospectuses and every information can be obtained from the undersigned who have power to accept risks.

JARVIE, THORBURN & Co.
21ja 665 Shanghai, 13th Dec., 1865.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.

CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING
INCOME—THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS PER ANNUM.

TRUSTEES:
JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq. | JOHN NAYLOR, Esq.
CHARLES TURNER, Esq., *Chairman.*
RALPH BROCKLEBANK, Esq., *Deputy Chairman.*

THE Company is now prepared to grant Policies to the extent of £15,000 on any one Building of European construction or its contents, and to accept Chinese risks to the extent of £8,000 in any locality within the Settlement.

Premiums are payable in drafts at 30 days sight (favor of PERCY M. DOVE, Esq.)

BOWER, HANBURY & Co.,
Agents for Shanghai.
tf 295 Shanghai, 21st Nov., 1863.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Company at Shanghai and Hankow, are prepared to grant policies against fire on the usual terms on any one building or its contents, as also on blocks of Chinese buildings.

For terms apply to

TRA UTMANN & Co.
11fe-66 676 Shanghai, 2nd June, 1864.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Incorporated by Royal Charter and Act of Parliament.
ESTABLISHED 1809.
CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents at this Port, Kiukiang, and Hankow for the above Company, and are prepared to accept risks against Fire at each place, on the customary conditions.

For further particulars apply to

GILMAN & Co.
tf 417 Shanghai, 23rd April, 1864.

THE LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.
137, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON.
JAMES HARTLEY & Co., *Managers.*
ESTABLISHED 1843.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents at Nagasaki for the above office are prepared to accept risks by first class steamers.

GLOVER & Co.
8jy-66 465 Nagasaki, 1st July, 1864.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned have been authorised to GRANT POLICIES against Fire on buildings owned by Europeans and in the occupation of Chinese, provided such buildings are of first class construction and situated in the Foreign Settlement.

TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 9th April, 1862.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Company, at this Port are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored thereon.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 15th September, 1858.

NORTH-CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned, as Agents for the above Company, accept Risks on produce shipped from this Port to Shanghai, Amoy, Foochow, Swatow and Hongkong.

MAITLAND, HUSH & Co.
Hong name—Wha-hee.
tf 370 Newchwang, January 1864.

"HAMBURG—BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY."

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above named Company are prepared to grant Policies against Fire at Shanghai to the extent of £10,000,—on one risk, as under:

1.—On Buildings or on their contents.
2.—On Ships, lying in port, or on their contents.

For further particulars apply to

WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents in Shanghai.
tf Shanghai, 1st December, 1858.

INSURANCES.

PHŒNIX FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
LONDON.
ESTABLISHED IN 1782.
Trustees & Directors.

DECIMUS BURTON, Esq
THAYER BUXTON, Esq
OCTAVIUS EDWARD COOPER, Esq
WILLIAM COTTON, Esq.
JOHN DAVIS, Esq.
GEORGE ARTHUR FULLER, Esq.
CHARLES EMANUEL GOODHART, Esq.
JAMES ALEXANDER GORDON, Esq.
EDWARD HAWKINS, Jun, Esq.
KIRKMAN D. HODGSON, Esq., M.P.
WILLIAM JAMES LANCASTER, Esq.
JOHN DORRIEN MAGENS, Esq
JOHN TIMOTHY OXLEY, Esq.
BENJAMIN SHAW, Esq.
WM. JAMES THOMPSON, Esq.
HENRY HEYMAN TOULMI Esq.
MATTHEW WHITING, Esq.

INSURANCES against Loss by Fire are effected by the PHŒNIX COMPANY, upon every description of Property, in every part of the World, on the most favorable Terms.

The promptitude and liberality with which its engagements are always met by this Company are well known, and the importance of its relations with the Public may be estimated from the fact, that since its establishment it has paid more than *Eight Millions Sterling* in discharge of Claims for Losses by Fire.

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above Company, are prepared to insure Buildings, Merchandise, Goods, and Property against Fire, for *large amounts.*

They are also authorized to insure Ships in the harbour against Fire, with or without cargo.

Claims will be paid either by the Agents here or the Company in London.

HUGHES, WILLGOSS & Co.
15jy-66 618 Yokohama, 3rd Mar., 1864.

BOMBAY ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents at this Port for the above Company are prepared to grant Policies against Marine Risks on the usual terms and conditions.

DAVID SASSOON SONS & Co.
tf 170 Shanghai, 29th June, 1863.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents at this Port for the above Company are prepared to grant Policies against Marine Risks at the Current Rates of Premium.

DOW & Co.
31de-66 324 Shanghai, 1st January, 1864.

THE NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL £1,250,760 STG.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances against Fire to the extent of £10,000 Stg. on any one Building, or on its contents.

For Terms, &c., apply to

TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 3rd February, 1862.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.
Marine Branch: 5 ROYAL EXCHANGE AVENUE
LONDON.
CAPITAL,... ..2,500,000.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the *Marine Branch* of the above Company, are prepared to issue Policies at current rates of Premium.

GIBB LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf 258 Shanghai, 14th Oct., 1863.

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE under-signed are prepared to grant POLICIES OF INSURANCE on any one Building with its contents, to the extent of £5,000.

W R. ADAMSON & Co.
tf 619 Shanghai, 10th July, 1865.

AUSTRALASIAN FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
(Liability Limited.)
MARINE DEPARTMENT.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Shanghai for this Company, are now prepared to issue Policies on Marine Risks only, on the usual terms.

Losses can be made payable in Shanghai Hongkong, Calcutta, Melbourne, or London.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
tf 308 Shanghai, 4th December, 1863.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are now prepared to grant Policies in this Office on the usual terms and conditions to the extent of Shanghai Taels 15,000 on the contents of any one building situated on the British Concession at Tseehulin, Tientsin?

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 25th August, 1863.

INSURANCES.

China Fire Insurance Company.

Subscribed Capital Tls. 2,000,000
In 400 Shares, of Taels 5,000 each
Paid up Capital Taels 200,000.

DIRECTORS.
GEORGE TYSON, Esq., (Messrs. Russell & Co.) *Chairman.*
F. PORTER, Esq., (Messrs. Gibb Livingston & Co.)
J. THORNE, Esq. (Messrs. Thorne Bros. & Co.)
R. R. TYERS, Esq., (Messrs. Olyphant & Co.)
A. J. HOW, Esq., (Messrs. Johnson & Co.)
F. H. BALL, Esq., (Messrs. W. R. Adamson & Co.)

AGENCIES are established at the several Ports in China and Japan.

F. B. GWYN,—*Actg. Secretary.*
tf 320 Shanghai, 28th Nov., 1865.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
Capital £5,000,000 Sterling.
President:
Sir MOSES MONTEFIORE, Bart., F.R.S.
Board of Direction:
JAMES ALEXANDER, Esq., (Alexander, Fletcher & Co.)
C. J. BARNETT, Esq., (Barnett, Hoare, Barnett & Co.)
G. H. BARNETT, Esq., Glympton Park, Woodstock.
BENJAMIN COHEN, Esq., New Court.
JAMES FLETCHER, Esq., (Alexander, Fletcher & Co.)
WILLIAM GLADSTONE, Esq., (Thomson, Bonar & Co.)
G. J. GOSCHEN, Esq., M.P., for the City of London, (Frühling & Goschen.)
SAMUEL GURNEY, Esq., M.P. for Penryn and Falmouth.
JAMES HELME, Esq., Director of the Provincial Bank of Ireland.
SAMPSON LUCAS, Esq., (Lucas, Nicholls & Co.)
ELLIOT MACNAGHTEN, Esq., Director of the Provincial Bank of Ireland.
THOMAS MASTERMAN, Esq., Collingwood House, Brighton.
J. M. MONTEFIORE, Esq., Director of the Provincial Bank of Ireland.
Sir ANTHONY DE ROTHSCHILD, M.P., for the City of London.
THOMAS C. SMITH, Esq., 23, Oxford Square, Hyde Park.

ASSURANCES on buildings and contents, accepted at lowest current rates. Losses promptly and liberally settled.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in China.
tf 437 Shanghai, 20th May, 1864.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies in this Office on the usual terms and conditions to the extent of £10,000, on any one Building with its contents, or to the extent of £20,000 on three or more separate buildings in the same occupancy.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 25th February, 1859.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are authorized to grant Policies against Fire on Buildings or their Contents to the extent of £20,000 at this Port, Hankow, Kiukiang and Tientsin, also on approved Chinese Buildings to the extent of £5,000.

DOW & Co.
31de 385 Shanghai, 5th Oct., 1864.

NETHERLANDS INDIAN MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Company in China, are prepared to grant Insurance on ORDINARY MARINE RISKS to Europe, United States, India, the Straits, Java, or the Colonies, at the Rates of Premium current with the Local Offices. *Policies payable* in London, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, and Batavia.

TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 13th February, 1857.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.

PROBATE of the last Will and Testament of JAMES KEMP, late of Hongkong, Deceased, having been granted to the Undersigned, all Persons having CLAIMS against the Estate of the said Deceased, are requested to send in the same to the Undersigned, on or before the 30th day of June next, otherwise they will not be received. And all Persons INDEBTED to the said Estate are hereby requested to pay the amount of their Debts to the Undersigned, without delay.

G. FALCONER,
Executor.
30ja 675 Hongkong, Dec. 20th, 1865.

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ADVERTISEMENT.

CHARTERED
MERCANTILE BANK
OF INDIA, LONDON AND CHINA
Shanghae Branch.

THE Bank grants Drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank, and on the Head Office in London and its Branches at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Galle, Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, Mauritius, and Yokohama.

Current Deposit Accounts (withdrawable by cheques) kept, on which no commission is charged nor interest allowed.

Fixed Deposits received at interest.

Local Bills discounted and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Notes in Shanghai Currency payable to Bearer on demand (Tls. 5, Tls. 10, Tls. 50, Tls. 100, &c., each) issued.

Office Hours 10 to 3.
Saturdays 10 to 1

Yew-lee,
tf 592 *Hongchow Road.*

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

NOTICE.—Holy Mass is held in the Roman Catholic Chapel near the French Consulate, every Sunday at 7 and 9 o'clock in the morning, and Benediction at 4 o'clock in the evening.

NOTICE.—Divine Service is held at the Union Chapel (Shantung Road) every Sunday Morning at 11 o'clock, and in the Evening at 6 o'clock; also on Thursday Evening at 6 o'clock.

NOTICE.—Divine Service is held every Sunday Morning at 11.30 o'clock, and Evening at 7.30 o'clock, in the American Episcopal Chapel, Hong-que.

NOTICE.—Trinity Church.—Divine Service is celebrated every Sunday at 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. Holy Communion is administered on the first Sunday of every month.

Persons not holding Pews are at liberty to occupy any seats they may find vacant when the reading of "The Psalms" is finished.

LATEST DATES.

England,.. (tel.) Dec. 6	Hankow,........Jan. 9
Hongkong,.......Jan. 6	Nagasaki,........Jany. 1
Tientsin,........Dec. 2	Yokohama,......Dec. 31

Latest dates in England, from China,—

Hongkong,...... Sep. 26	Received via Marseilles
Shanghai,....... Sep. 29	Nov. 11th.

OPIUM QUOTATIONS

For the week ending January 12th, 1865.

Jany.	Malwa. New.—Tls. Old.—Tls.	Patna. New.—Tls.	Benares. Tls.
6,	—620 a 625............	440 a 445..	430 a 435
8,	—620....................	465........	450......
9,	—616....................	490 a 500..	480 a 490
10,	—620....................	490........	480......
11,	—620....................	490........	490......
12,	—590....................	500........	485......

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived.—January 12th, *Express*, (Br. str.) Whitelow, from Ningpo; 13th, *Shooey Leen*, (Br. str.) Mann, from Foochow.

Departed.—January 12th, *Fred. Warren*, (Br. sh.) Phinney, for Singapore; *Adeline*, (Br. bg.) Ramsey, for Amoy; *Eliza Mary*, (Br sch.) Hooks, for Nagasaki; *Express*, (Br. str.) Whitelow, for Ningpo; *Elfin*, (Chi. str.) Dalrymple, for Kiukiang; 13th, *Malacca*, (Br. bq.) Jensen, for Amoy and Singapore; *Elizabeth*, (Dut. bg.) Bos, for Nagasaki.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.—Per *Fusi-Yama* from Hankow, Mrs. Halkett, two children and nurse, Mrs Cato, Messrs. Ballance and Maxwell. Per *Nepaul* from Hongkong, Dr. Newton, R.N., Mr. Gracie and 22 Chinese. Per *Labourdonnais*, from Hongkong, Rev. Father Wallays, Messrs. James Young, Mackintosh, Hermeguin, Brunnenacher, Galet, Kleinwachter and two boys, Remusat.

Departed.—Per *Ganges*, for Hongkong, Mr. and Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Essex and infant, Mrs. Halkett and 2 children, Miss Coghill and servant, Mrs. Ainsworth, Messrs. Barnes, Moller, W. Quirk, R. R. Westall, R. H. Chambers, J. Anderson, T. J. Watson, D. Gilmour, N. T. da Costa, and R. D. Tucky. Per *Dupleix*, for Yokohama, Mr. Bovensecken.

One of the P. & O. Co.'s Steamers, with Mails, &c., for Europe, is appointed to leave on Friday, the 26th instant.

The London Mail of the 27th Nov., due in Hongkong on the 12th Jan., and here on the 17th.—It arrived last year on the 19th Jan., per *Aden*.

The French Mail of Dec. 17th, due in Hongkong on the 28th Jan., and here on the 5th of February. It arrived last year on the 7th of February per Str. *Dumbarton*.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.—To Subscribers. Ten Lines and under, *One Tael*;—each additional line, *One Mace*. One-half of these charges for repetitions. Contracts may be made for 3 months, or longer, *payable in advance*.

☞ *Advertisements will be repeated unless countermanded.*

ORDERS.—From other ports, for Subscription and Advertisements, must be accompanied by a reference for payment in Shanghai, or they cannot be attended to, in consequence of the inconvenience of collecting small sums at distant places.

PRICE OF THE NORTH-CHINA HERALD.—Per Annum, *Fifteen Taels*;—Six Months, *Eight Taels*; Three Months, *Four Taels*;—*all payable in advance*. Single Numbers.—To Subscribers, 2 *mace* 5 *cand.*;—To Non-Subscribers, *Five mace*. Subscriptions will be considered as renewed, unless notice to the contrary be given before the expiry of the current term.

The publication of the *North-China Herald* commenced at 7h. 15m p.m.

The North-China Herald.

IMPARTIAL, NOT NEUTRAL.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, JANUARY 13, 1865.

RETROSPECT OF EVENTS WHICH OCCURRED IN THE NORTH OF CHINA DURING 1865.

Foreign Relations with China (continued.)

While the Chinese have on various occasions proved their desire to throw off the restraints of the Treaties and revert to the old system of insolent self-assertion, they have at the same time taken the fullest advantage of whatever resources were laid open to them by the benevolence or self-interest of Europeans. That is to say, they have, so far as they are able to understand and appreciate the benefits of European science and discipline, availed of them, only, however, to prove how incompetent they themselves are to direct the progress of any undertaking in which skill or perseverance is necessary. Of this we could adduce many instances. Witness the ardour wherewith the manufacture of shot and shell was taken up when Macartney proved that munitions of war could be provided at a much cheaper rate than was at the time paid to English and American houses. Witness also the readiness wherewith men were supplied to fill up the disciplined contingents so soon as the superior efficiency of drilled men became manifest. But that characteristic dishonesty which vitiates every conception of a Chinaman's mind, and leaves its impress on every act which he performs, tended to overbalance the advantages likely to be gained. Thus, while Macartney was supplied with the necessary funds to carry out his undertaking, Ting, afterward Taotai of this city, was employed to watch the different proceedings, and obtain all the secrets of the arsenal. To him was given the credit of carrying on the factories, he alone was mentioned in despatches, and the Chinese government is at the present moment *utterly ignorant of what foreigners have done*, while it showers honours and dignities on the head of a man whose sole superiority lies in his being somewhat less obstructive than the rest of his countrymen. The Manchus sent from Peking to be instructed in gun and ammunition manufacture were consigned to Ting, and could not conceal their astonishment at finding that this man who had been represented as skilled in all the learning of the west, was, if possible, more ignorant than they were themselves. But however amusing it may be to watch the clumsy manœuvres of a place-hunting mandarin who endeavours to base a reputation upon claims diverted from their rightful owners, the effect of such indiscriminate and ill-judged encouragement as was lavished by the Court of Peking upon our well known friend Ting Taotai might have proved most serious. We have on former occasions described the shape of Ting's shot and shell. Some shells varied in thickness from two inches in one place to the barest film of metal in another. All were ill-shaped, while the majority approached as nearly to the shape of a prism as to that of a sphere. Some were almost cylindrical, and, in general terms, no two were identical either in size or in shape. A pile of such unsightly missiles is at first, we confess, diverting, but whether we consider the ignorance displayed, the incompetence to learn thereby proved, or the dire effects which might be produced by the use of shell such as we have described, we are disposed to mourn over the fate of a nation so utterly lost to every possibility of greatness. An example indeed lies ready to our hand. The failure of the first attack on Changchow was mainly attributable to the nature of the shell sent up from Ting's and Hêng's factories. Of those that could by much labour be forced into the guns, or that were not so small as to lie loose in the bore, the majority burst at the muzzle, and of the remainder the greater portion did not burst at all. Yet on those were the lives of hundreds of men depending, lives which when weighed in the balance against the personal aggrandisement of one official, were but as dust. So fully were the local mandarins persuaded of the motives *which led to the expenditure of sums* so vast on the useless experiments of Ting and Hêng, that Ching, who alone stands out in the history of the campaign in this province, as one in all respects worthy of the confidence of the throne, peremptorily refused to allow Chinese shell to enter his camp. The risk to his own men he considered to be too great, the enemy's immunity from danger too certain. Immediately after the close of the Taiping campaign there was, it is true, a tendency exhibited to cut down the strength of the establishments wherein foreigners were employed, and finally to get rid altogether of foreign assistance. But this desire, whether openly or covertly expressed, was soon found to be impossible of fulfilment. The growing necessities of the empire and the constantly recurring disturbances in the provinces *adjoining Kiangsu*, rendered it absolutely necessary that the foreign factories should be supported. The central government displayed an unmistakable desire to homologate the different defensive resources at its command, and to initiate a system whereby the governors of provinces should no longer be considered responsible for the safety of their own districts alone, but should contribute to the general security. To this change, whereby the military administration was in a sense centralised, must be ascribed the care taken by the Governor General of the two Kiang, and the Futais of Kiangsu and Chêkiang to sustain the arsenals, factories and contingents at their disposal. Li Hung-chang found that his chiefs at Peking were unpleasantly ready to blame him for disturbances in Chêkiang and Fukien, and to call on him for means whereby to quell popular movements in provinces for which he believed himself irresponsible. The insurrection in Shantung was by Imperial Gazette directly imputed to the indecent haste wherewith Li and Tsêng had disbanded the Nanking levies, and the advisers of the crown recommended that should the Nienfei leaders obtain any marked success, the blame of such a reverse to the Imperial arms should weigh upon the Governor General of the two Kiang and the Governor of Kiangsu. Hence in self-defence, the provincial mandarins were obliged to sustain a *rôle* for which they had no precedent, and to the successful carrying out of which they were of themselves incompetent. The only alternative was to retain the assistance of those foreigners whom they would willingly have dismissed, and avail themselves of services which they felt reflected disgrace on their own inefficiency. At the same time they trusted to their powers of deceit and dissimulation to place the matter in a false light before the Court of Peking, and the despatches forwarded to the throne were accordingly carefully cooked to suit the ambitious designs of each individual memorialist. Foreigners, of course, were helpless. Their imperfect acquaintance or total unacquaintance with the language, either spoken or written, placed them at the mercy of those who sucked their brains and utilised the work of their hands to their own personal aggrandisement. Hence the honour or whatever measures were taken rested on the provincial officers who recompensed by the most inadequate remuneration the services of their foreign coadjutors. It is for these reasons, and for these reasons only, that the arsenal at Soochow, the disciplined contingent at Fung-wang-shan and the contingent at Ningpo have been kept up. The central authority is either too careless or too much overwhelmed with other state business to enquire deeply into the manner in which results are brought about. So long as it can obtain glowing descriptions of peace and prosperity from the provinces, it is not careful to analyse the truth of those reports, or, accepting their truth, to ask how such results have been brought about. Thus at Fung-wang-shan, where the nucleus of a disciplined army, left by Gordon, has since been watched and kept in existence by Mr. Winstanley, and at Soochow, where Macartney has sustained the arsenal which he first established on a small scale outside the south gate of Shanghai, there are centers of defence which may at any moment on the approach of danger be expanded into vast establishments. But we are far from asserting that this is in any way due to a just appreciation on the part of the Chinese of foreign aid. Far from it. There is, as there necessarily must be, a conviction that without those extraordinary and diabolical contrivances which no doubt take their rise from the inventive genius of some inhabitant of the lower sphere, but of which foreigners have in some unaccountable way obtained the mastery, the work which they want to accomplish cannot be done. Of this superstitious awe of machinery we had on one occasion an amusing proof. The governor of the province, Li Hung-chang and a number of high officials had been invited to witness the performances of a Whitworth planing machine, a machine which for beautiful simplicity of construction can hardly be excelled. The governor with curiosity stamped on every lineament watched the platform advance until the mass of metal had passed under the cutter, when with a whistling screech the driving band shifted of its own accord, and the platform as steadily receded bringing the metal for a second time under the chisel. Twice or thrice the operation was performed, the visitors gazing on the machine as we probably should gaze on a two headed child or an enormous gooseberry, when at length without any attempt to obtain a solution of the difficulty under which they were labouring, they shrugged their shoulders, and with one voice exclaiming "There's a devil in it," turned to examine with the same idle and undiscerning inquisitiveness some other piece of mechanism. And this is all that for many years we can expect from the Chinese; until, in fact, we take in hand certain of their youths and bring them up in all the perfection of European civilisation. We have every reason to believe that the Chinese are not, as a rule, intellectually deficient. But they are utterly ruined by education. The puerilities of their sages which they are carefully trained to regard as the maxims whereby life is to be regulated, are soon found insufficient when brought into contact with the enlightened ideas of Western nations, and the men who should represent the intellect of the nation are obliged to fall back on their own distorted opinions and cramped powers of observation and reasoning. How long, it may be asked, is this to last. We can assign no period, but it is evident that sooner or later the exploded ideas of past ages must be swept away, and their place supplied by the intelligent deductions of more advanced intelligences. What struggles and what appalling crises the Chinese nation must pass through before it can gain for itself what we have gained, it is vain to anticipate. The only question for us to consider is whether the Chinese can exist as a nation under the altered circumstances which are now pressing upon it, and which though slowly are surely altering the fundamental conditions under which it has for so many ages existed. That the course of a century or perhaps a still shorter period will witness one of two great changes cannot be doubted. Either the Chinese nation will have learned to spurn the prejudices which now weigh it down, and establish a condition of affairs analogous to what obtains amongst western nations, or those western nations will of their own motion take the matter in hand, and replace the effete institutions of a decaying empire by the freedom and enlightenment which we now enjoy. Yet to accomplish such an end, however heartily we may desire to see this consummation brought about, would involve the total disintegration of the empire, and a reformation on another and better plan. Who is there who will undertake to cleanse the Augœan stable, or what nation will undertake the responsible task of re-creating an empire? That the responsibility is most onerous cannot be denied. but when this final crisis which is daily becoming more and more imminent does arrive, we shall find the responsibility shared by each individual member of the present commonwealth of nations. Meanwhile the duties which devolve upon a powerful government are being discharged by foreign powers. By foreign aid the rebellion was put down. Foreign gun-boats keep piracy in check; the safety of residents at the open ports is secured by foreign soldiers or sailors or by Volunteer Corps kept up as a protection as much against the agents of the government as against enemies from without; the coasts are surveyed by foreign vessels, and even the revenue of the state is, in a great measure, collected by foreign officials. In pressing emergencies the mandarins apply for advice and assistance to the foreign Consuls, and the actions of the central government are kept in check by the board of foreign ministers. In this state of helpless pupillage are the Chinese kept, and from it they have not the power to emancipate themselves. That they have at times a wish to do so is most evident, and we shall probably have to wait for the time when that wish shall be more forcibly expressed than it yet has been, before we can carry out any of those designs of self aggrandisement on our part, and of material improvement and advance on the part of the Chinese, for the fulfilment of which we now anxiously look,

(To be continued.)

Summary of the Week.

The week which has just closed has been one of considerable stir in the settlement. On Monday we received the French mail of November 17th with telegrams to the 29th November, and on Thursday evening the *Corea* arrived with telegrams to December 6th. The news in both cases was perfectly unimportant. The annual meeting of pew-renters and others interested in Church matters was held at the English Consulate on Wednesday, when the accounts for the past year were submitted and passed, and the Trustees were for a second time authorised to commence building operations immediately. There is now every chance of the wishes of the community in this respect being speedily carried out. On the following day (Thursday) the annual general meeting of the Volunteer Corps was held, when it was resolved that the Corps should be kept up, the members promising to attend regularly at drill and parade. The officers for the ensuing year were elected, and a resolution passed to the effect that inasmuch as the Volunteers are now unable to discharge the debt incurred by Mr. Webb, they are willing to hand over the Main Guard and Rifle Butts to him and pay rent for the use of them. Garde, Watts and Stevens, the men implicated in the murder of MacDonald, keeper of the International Hotel at Hankow, have been brought to Shanghai, and will on Saturday next, be put on their trial for *Wilful Murder*. Yesterday evening the Shanghai Mounted Rangers gave an Amateur theatrical performance, which was well attended. We reserve a critique for our daily issue. The Prologue, spoken by Captain Markham and Lieutenant Smith, was as follows:—

PROLOGUE.

A—Well, here we are again, to try our luck;—
With no less confidence than British pluck,
But how to make a Prologue, there I'm stumped;—
By former efforts I'm completely pumped
But never mind—here goes——(Enter B.)
Now then ye Sir,
Pray kindly tell me what you're doing here?
B—A stranger to this noble city, I—
Have trespassed hither quite unwittingly,
'Tis true I heard that Britain's favourite sons,
Those who use sabres, and delight in guns,
Have, now Othello's occupation's gone,
Made high their voices, and their whiskers shorn,
And now that peace resumes her gentle sway,
Relinquished playing and intend a play.
A—My friend, though here we hope to raise a laugh,
A hint! our *horses* only take in chaff.
B—Well, Captain, what's the title of the play
A—Lend me five shillings—
B— or a dollar say.
But when I tell you, deem me not to blame,
They'd see you further first in Mincing Lane,
There have I seen the China Merchant stand,
Owner of Thousands, and of Shanghai land;—
When asked if he'd return to far Cathay,
Or in fair England wile his time away,
Reply, with anguish, I might say, but I
Am going to "look see" my property.
A—Oh! You're from England, by the long sea round;
You'll find that now we sing another sound.
Our luck is chang'd, and banished all our fears;—
Everything prospers,—
B—Barring Volunteers.
A—Well! Well! tis true our foot friends cease to reign,
But if there's danger they'll be back again.
B—I beg your pardon. 'tis a mere surmise;
Goes it not badly with the Companies?
I'm a share-holder in the Carting Co.
A—I'm sorry for you, but it's smash'd—
B— Oh woe.
A—Exactly so; yet once its hopes were big,
Directed by the energy of Twigg,
But the share-holders said so often Woe!
That, though wound up, the Company wouldn't go.
B—Then, who is it that has not seen for miles,
The chimney of the Company of bricks and tiles?
When tired with shooting, I have that beacon hail'd.
You surely will not tell me that has fail'd.
A—Yes, they made nothing;—produce would not dry:—
As for the "see saw" that was all my eye.
Their slabs wer'nt red, proprietors were dunn'd,
The bricks went home, the tiles stop'd on the bund.
B—All up the river, I with great amaze,
On priceless river lots saw cattle graze;
And on enquiry found one general tale,
That all those river lots were now for sale,
Nor could each owner ever tell me how he,
Let oxen graze, then sent the thing to Cowie.
A—Well! Never mind:—there's still left lots of fun,
With splendid shooting, if you've got your gun.
While pheasants on the nearer plains are found,
Voracious tigers at Chinkiang abound.
There's consolation—
B— Stop, you're wrong I fear;
The "ation" may be there,—the Consul's here.
A—At Christmas here, we've pleasures of social sort
You needn't go to Chinkiang for sport.
What hoary sinner from a Taipan's feed,
Returning tipsy, plann'd the awful deed?
There, white with gypsum, 'neath the gas lamp stood,
Then clock'd the Council's watch box in the mud!
B—What scamp supreme, forgetful of all law,
Some direful menace in the Toll bar saw?
All conscience, honour, honesty, all spurned?
Destroyed the barrier, and the pike house burn'd?
A—So, like a Phœnix, see the Lodge once more,
Built of old timber and of mud the floor;
So ugly that the passing courser shies,
Throws off his master, and in terror flies.
But now the board on which were writ the taxes,
Can give no answer when the traveller axes.
B—Again, I see along the bund's fair shore,
Where odorous sampan masters ever roar,
Fair lines of trees their grateful shadows throw,
But as for that it's pretty slow I know,
If it's a mere question of measure.
A—In summer there we'll hear the fife and drum,
Or e'en, perhaps, melodious bag pipes come;
For Scotland's sons in swarms reside in town,
Some to be famous, some of great renown,
A Consul, banker, doctors, here we've got,
But can't contrive to get a Church by Scott.
Beneath those trees we'll lie perchance and dream,
Of Shanghai's future—invigorating theme!
B—Not as when trembling you your covers broke,
And grief, though speechless, in your visage spoke,
Your dire misgivings though with smiles you veiled,
You read your letters, and found you'd failed.
A—That's all past now; and when the mail comes in,
Each greets its advent with a kindly grin.
Each invoice tell us of a profit made,
And signs prognosticate a splendid trade.
The self same shirtings pass through twenty hands,
And to each buyer still a profit stands.
When, should we want it, none will aid withold,
And smiling bankers give discount-less gold
When profits, e'en on wharves shall re-descend,
And every Company yield a dividend,
And each man find the hard earned lacs he's lent,
One never failing stream of cent per cent.
With ease majestic, as though never dunn'd,
A hundred brokers prance along the Bund.
B—When this comes true, oh hear me, Captain, swear:
You'll find I'll take your "Motto"—"I'm all there"
A future glorious—
A—And it may be real,
Let's take an omen, and to these appeal.
If you dear judges, smile upon our cause,
And our poor efforts meet with your applause;
We'll know the happy day's at last begun,
And all that once we lost's already won;
Nor care what fates the other ports befall,
Shanghai triumphant over-tops them all.

The *Rajah of Cochin* has been detained in the river in consequence of a stupid joke on the part of her master at the expense of the Russian gun-boat. Full particulars will be found in our daily issue.

From Hankow we have little of importance to notice except the establishment of the *Hankow Times* and *Hankow Price Current and Market Report* Both papers are well got up, and reflect much credit on the energetic projectors of the scheme.

A correspondent at Newchwang has sent us a report of a public meeting held at that port, when the measures necessary to repulse an anticipated onslaught of rebels were discussed. A full report appears elsewhere.

NEWCHWANG (YINGTSZE.)

Bands of robbers, nearly all of them horsemen, have existed in this province ever since this port was opened four years ago. The residents have always heard that they were getting more and more troublesome, and on the 4th December, the attention of the whole community was roused to their progress by the following circular, issued by the British Consul, T. T. Meadows, Esq.

Circular.
British Consulate,
Newchwang, *4th December*, 1865.

The Undersigned begs to inform the foreign community of this port that the Commandant of the district called on him yesterday and made a communication to the following effect:—

A body of upwards of 1,000 robbers or rebels has, for some months past, infested the northern and North-eastern portion of this province and has there inflicted a series of severe defeats on the Imperial forces sent out against them. Recently they have taken the city of Hing-king, on which occasion the chief Civilian and second Military officers of the city, with a number of the soldiers, were slain. At-

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terwards, a detached body of about 300 strong entered the city of Fung-hwang, situated about 150 miles to the east of this port; and this body has since advanced in this direction, being six days ago at a place about 100 miles off. The Commandant, while professing to hold it not very likely that these robbers would advance on Yingtsze, declared at the same time that such a move was by no means impossible, and intimated that the foreigners would do well to hold themselves prepared.

Under these circumstances, the undersigned thinks it desirable that the foreign community should meet to consult on such measures of defence and co-operation as may be best suited to their position and means; and he accordingly hereby calls a meeting for to-morrow at 11 A.M., at the court room of this Consulate.

(Signed), THOS. TAYLOR MEADOWS,
H. B. M. Consul.

The meeting was attended by Mr Huntington, *Vice Consul for the United States, France and Sweden*, Mr. S. Schöttler, *Consul for Prussia and other German States*, and by all the other male residents of the port who have remained here for the winter. There were about forty, all counted.

Mr. MEADOWS having, as the Senior Consul, taken the chair, said he would begin the proceedings by reading his circular of yesterday, as some there might not have seen it. He then read the forgoing circular, making some explanatory remarks. Among other things, he said Hing-king was the real original capital of the present Imperial dynasty. Moukden was not, as many people supposed, the first capital. Hingking was the first fortified city in which the family established themselves when they began to assume the position of independent Princes. King meant capital, and just as, for instance, Peking meant Northern capital and Nanking meant Southern capital, so Hingking meant "Beginning" or "Arising" capital. About a few miles from it, was the cemetery containing the graves of the progenitors of the family. The buildings there had fallen into the hands of the rebels some time before they took the city of Hingking; and the two events together formed the greatest disaster that had befallen the Manchoo dynasty in this province since they began to establish their power in it some 250 years ago. He (the Consul) had used the word "rebels." This he did because the Commandant had the day before, debated with himself before him (the Consul) what name he should give to the present people in arms. "They are taking cities" he said "and killing the Mandarins, opening the prisons and burning down the Yamuns, and what is that but rebellion?" Fung-hwang, the other city mentioned in the circular, was situated near the Corean frontier a few miles from the barrier gate of the same name to which the Coreans come several times annually to trade. The Commandant did not seem quite certain about the rebels having entered within the city walls, but the most important portion of the place was the trading southern suburb, and there the rebels had certainly plundered the shops of the pawnbrokers, (whom they knew to be bankers) and also the jewellers. The Commandant said they had taken away about 30,000 Tls in silver and cash, besides other things.

He [Mr. MEADOWS] deemed it advisable before proceeding to the discussion of what they should do under the present circumstances, to give a retrospect of the four and a half years since he came to open the port in May 1861, in so far as regarded the dangers to which foreigners were exposed, and the steps taken to arrest them. Many of his hearers had only been here for a short period, and it was well that all should know fully their position.

He [the Consul] had been appointed to the place some two years before he was ordered to it; and he had during most of that time been acting Consul at Shanghai. He had naturally made enquiries about his own proper district, but all he could learn was that there was a very "rough set" at Newchwang. Who the "rough" people were and what the "roughness" consisted of he had not learned. For two months after his arrival at Yingtsze, he had been too closely occupied in getting a building and fitting it as a Consulate and discussing with the Mandarins matters connected with the opening of the port, to have time to pay attention to the native population. He had only noticed that a number of people were to be met armed in some way. But at the end of that period, he had been very disagreeably awakened to the existence of a peculiar danger at this port-town, viz. the existence of bands of professional ruffians, of gamblers, gougers, robbers and murderers, who usually carried swords or daggers and were known as sword-racks. He one day in July about bedtime was summoned from the Consulate, the place where he was then speaking, to the furthest end of the town where the other few members of the community then lived, and where a gunboat was anchored, by one of the officers of the latter, who came to say that Mr. Davenport (the gentleman who was now again at this Consulate as Interpreter and was at that time Assistant here) had, when out riding with the Commander of the gunboat, been dangerously wounded in an attempt to prevent a woman from being ill-treated. The two gentlemen were attracted by the screams of a woman in front of a detached house in the outskirts of the town and there saw her on the ground, held apparently by two or three men while another was striking her. On Mr. Davenport interfering, they immediately set on him with the heavy native hoes of the locality, and one with a sword. He (the Consul) found Mr. Davenport lying with a severe cut in the head and other wounds from which, had he not been a strong man, he must have died. He (the Consul) went at once to the dwelling of the mandarin then charged with the management of foreign affairs here, and required that an attempt should be made to secure the inhabitants of the detached house in front of which the affair had taken place before they left the next morning on their daily avocations, and said he should himself be there immediately after daybreak, to support the authorities with a party of men from the gunboat. Two or three of the persons who inflicted the injuries were known to be inhabitants of that house. But the native police, instead of seizing the people, had got there a little before the foreign party at daybreak and warned them to fly. He (the Consul) therefore required that the house of the persons who so unhesitatingly resorted to deadly weapons to repel the interference of one unarmed man should be burnt down. The authorities, being pressed as to the necessity of inflicting at once some marked and real punishment, gave their assent; and the house was accordingly fired, in the condition in which its inhabitants had left it, by the naval party, and burned to the ground in the presence of the mandarins and of a large crowd who were attracted by the flames. The mandarins, seeing how seriously the case was regarded, also secured the owner of the house and another man; but the man who had used the sword and who was afterwards ascertained to be a regular sword-rack was never seized. *Still* the burning of the house did good. It showed the organized ruffians of the place that it would hardly do to cut and hack a foreigner, as they were in the habit of cutting and hacking the peaceable of their own countrymen on *slight provocation.* In particular, the women were interested in the prevention of outrages. This outrage took place about dark, and, immediately after a short summer's night, the house with whatever furniture was in it was burnt down just *as its inmates had left it*; and however fine it might be to cut down a foreigner, he (the Consul) thought that the mothers, wives and sisters of the sword-racks must have exhorted them to be careful how they did it again. It was then that he became acquainted with *the existence of these* sword-racks, who were the constant terror of the peaceable inhabitants of Yingtsze and of the country people who visited it. They not only had pitched battles among themselves—this temple where he was now speaking *had been a favourite battle ground*,—but they frequently cut down quiet people who resisted their extortions. For the next few months, the foreigners had had no trouble. But no sooner had the last foreign ship left the port at the close of the open season, *than Mr. Bush's Compradore* was seized on his master's premises and carried off by a party of sword-racks, who were the hired instruments of a man that had done business with him and to whom a balance was due which he (the Compradore) could *not pay*. The payment of this balance was demanded, without which he would be put to death. This matter he (the Consul) had not taken up so strongly as the first. The trading transaction was one between the two Chinese only; when the compradore was carried off Mr. Bush's *property* had been respected; and it was pretty certain that the compradore did owe the balance. Still he (the Consul) had recommended the authorities not to allow such violence to pass unnoticed; and they procured the release of *the man; only however*, as it afterwards appeared, on condition that he should pay the balance; and as the threat of death continued to be held over him, he at length made an unauthorized transfer of 14 bales of his master's cotton goods. This at once made the case a British one. It was a robbery in reality, the compradore having delivered the goods with a knife at his throat as it were. He [the Consul] called on the mandarins to recover the goods and to punish Lew-fuh, the head of that band of sword-racks, a portion of whom had carried off the compradore and in whose possession the goods were. While pressing this matter on the mandarins, which was the more difficult as none are permanently located at this town, but have their posts in cities 23, 30 and 40 miles distant—while doing this, he received a letter written by Mr. Bush and signed by all the other residents representing the imminent danger to which the lives of residents were exposed and asking for the protection of a British military force, Mr. Bush offering a godown as a barrack for them. He [the Consul] had considered it his duty at once to forward this application to our minister at Peking. As the messenger was to go by way of Tientsin he had also written a private letter to General Staveley in command of our garrison there, informing him of the application in order *that* preparations might be made in anticipation of the Minister's requisitions. General Staveley however, did not wait for any requisition; but, acting on the private note, at once despatched an officer, Captain Jebb, with 30 men. *They arrived* at this town a little before the Chinese New Year. To General Staveley's promptitude in acting in the protection of his countrymen on this occasion, the foreign community at Yingtsze were in no small degree indebted for the immunity from personal outrage that they had since enjoyed at a port-town in which there was no resident magistrate and which was the head quarters of a large number of associated professional ruffians, the bullies of the place. That a body of troops should, *in the dead of winter, be moved 500 miles* and all about 14 bales of *cotton goods or at the most* to protect some half a dozen residents (there were not more of them then) could not fail to strike the Chinese forcibly and impress on them the *belief that England was always able and* willing to protect Englishmen in the most out of the way places, and that cost would not be counted in such work. Several Mandarins too had to hasten hither from Moukden and, instead of spending their New *Year in the bosoms of their families, had to* pass that great national holiday in disagreeable discussions with him (the Consul). The 14 bales of cotton goods were at once delivered up, but he had found it impossible to induce the mandarins to punish Lew-fuh. *It then became evident that they could not* punish these sword-rack leaders; not even the offered support of the British soldiers would induce them to attempt it. But Lew-fuh got well frightened. Two years after that, a mandarin told him (the Consul) that that man never heard *the foreigners men*tioned without "breaking into a perspiration."

In the next open season, however, just after the soldiers had left, two sub-leaders had ridden with half a dozen armed followers into the settlement and threatened a coolie contractor employed by a foreign house with death if he continued that business. On that occasion, he (the Consul) had written officially to the mandarin to say that if any similar armed body came for similar purposes he would immediately fire on them, no matter what their numbers might be. This he requested them to make known, and he also repeated the affair to Sir Frederick Bruce, whose action at Peking compelled the provincial authorities for once to act with vigor. They moved troops from Moukden, and one of these sub-leaders and another more important person who was known to have uttered threats against him (the Consul) personally, were secured and punished. In addition to this, he (the Consul) as they well knew, had all along encouraged the residents to arm themselves, to practice the use of arms, and to be ready to repel all violence by force. They knew how strongly he opposed aggressions on peaceable Chinese, how he employed argument and exhortation and whenever necessary the legal powers with which he was invested to prevent *everything of the kind. But the* same feeling which dictated this, naturally made him averse to his countrymen submitting to agressions from others. This was the reason of the course that he had pursued and which he was certain was the *cause why, from the time of Mr. Davenport's* affair, no foreign resident had suffered in life or limb at this port or been subjected to aggressions, while at the larger new ports of Hankow and Kewkiang they had read of many outrages and gross insults being in*flicted on foreigners. There foreigners* had been pelted and beaten in the streets, knocked and pushed about and dragged on board of boats and made to perform the kowtow to low Chinese. Yet at these ports the communities were much larger. There were *mandarins permanently stationed* at them, and they could be, and were visited by ships throughout the whole year, while here the small community was absolutely cut off from all communication by sea for some 4½ months yearly. We were all of us *liable to be led by vanity to overestimate* the importance of our own doings, and he could not hope that he himself was free from the general failing. But keeping this tendency to over estimation in mind, he was firmly convinced, in looking back over the history *of the port, that if during four years no resi*dent had been hurt in life or limb or subjected to any kind of ill usage, it was mainly owing to the measures which he had narrated as having been taken to avert danger and repress insult, together with others taken with *the same object* but with the detail of which he would not trouble them. He had a special object in making the retrospect he had just stated to them, otherwise he would certainly not have occupied the time of the meeting with so long a story. He had, from time to time heard that members of the community [illegible] there were no dangers menacing foreigners at this port, and that arming and other steps to avert danger were an [illegible] labors, and so on. He had hitherto not thought it worth his while to combat these views. The measures he had hitherto taken had been throughout purely official means, with the aid of the gun-boat or the British troops or mandarins here or through H. M.'s Minister at Peking, and by arming himself and servants and the Consulate people and frequent practice at the range in the Consulate grounds. But now a time had come when official action would not suffice. We were cut off from the timely aid of British forces, and the action of H. M.'s Minister at Peking could effect nothing on the rebels from whom the present danger was anticipated. The community here had nothing but their own endeavours to rely on for their own safety, and it would be very bad if persons were to entertain the delusive notion that there was no danger. Danger at the port had hitherto been averted by precautionary and repressive measures. But a peculiar disadvantage that attended really effective precautionary and preventive measures was that they threw discredit on themselves. Precisely because they were effectual, no harm ensued, and then unthinking people exclaimed, "Oh what is the use of all this trouble. Nobody has come near us to hurt us, there are no dangers near us." These people entirely overlooked the fact that it was just because "all this trouble" had been taken that "nobody came to hurt us" and that "no danger" shewed itself openly near us. No members of this community should delude themselves with the notion that no danger menaced us. When a mandarin came, as the commandant had come the day before, to say that rebels existed in the province, that the Imperialist troops had been beaten in fight after fight, that cities had been taken and that his own district might be invaded, they (the residents) might rest assured that it was strictly true. The mandarins usually concealed such things, and the urgency must be great when they were driven themselves to confess them to foreigners. The probability in such cases was that matters were worse than they stated. Now the position of the foreign community at Yingtsze differed widely from that of the ports to the south. There, the communities were mostly much larger, and hence better able to defend themselves. Then at those ports there is generally free water communication, open all the year round. Ships of war were usually lying at *them, or they might come at any time.* All this the rebel bodies knew and were shy of approaching such ports as enemies. Then the climate was such that those communities could seek safety in flight in junks or boats or through the country, and by night *as well as by day.* But all who had travelled in this province in winter knew that successful flight was quite impossible. It was not to be thought of. They must stay where they were and defend themselves there; and they must depend entirely on *their own resources.* H. M.'s Naval Forces could not, as they well knew, get near them for the next four months; and that the rebels knew very well too. As to the Chinese military of the province, it was long since he [the Consul] had reported to Peking that no assistance was to be expected from them; and this the Commandant had yesterday intimated almost directly. He said that, part of this port town being within his district, he had come hither to see about getting on foot a corps of native volunteers, but that that done he could not stay here, he must hasten away to his city, the city of Newchwang [30 miles from Yingtsze]; and that he could not leave any soldiers here, as he would probably on hearing of the rebels entering within the bounds of his district go out into the field to oppose them. In short, it was plain to him [the Consul] that the Commandant would not only do nothing to protect Yingtsze, but that he had resolved, on the nearer approach of the rebels, to place himself in the position most favourable for running away. And what was true of him holds of all the other mandarins. The residents need expect no help whatever from any of them. As to the volunteers of the town, matters were worse. All the leaders were sword-rack leaders and a large portion of the men were their sword-racks; and instead of help, their concert with the *rebels and an attack on the foreigners from* that side was quite possible. He would repeat they could not get the timely aid of their countrymen; they could not fly; and from the mandarins they would get no help whatever. As for hoping for safety *from the pity or mercy of the rebels or robbers* or banded ruffians nothing could, he conceived, be more silly. They must defend themselves to the last where they were; and they had nothing whatever but themselves to depend upon.

Mr. MEADOWS *then proceeded to give his* views as to the defensive measures most suitable to their means and position.

Drilling a corps of volunteers had been spoken of. But it must be remembered that while at ports in the south volunteer *corps had usually to prepare to meet rebels* who fought as foot-men, here the great majority if not the whole were mounted men. And, speaking of Chinese horses, they were very well mounted, it being the first business of a party to lay their hands on the best *horses they could find.* To go out into the plains and fight with them, they [the residents] must be able to form a square, and to do that in the presence of charging horsemen would require a good deal of practice; and to form a square was one of the later results of a course of drilling. Then their numbers were so small, they could not send out more than 25 or 30 men, just enough to form a rallying square, that even if well drilled it could serve no good purpose for them to rally out on the plains around the settlement and attempt to fight these hundreds of horsemen. To him, the following plan appeared most suitable. A considerable number of the residents had little of value in their dwellings, nothing that they could think of running risks to protect. These should on any nearer approach of a threatening body, remove themselves to one of three or four of the large establishments, which would serve as positions of defence. The best places seemed to be Messrs. Maitland, Bush & Co., Messrs. Schottler & Co., Messrs. Knight & Co., and the British Consulate. These, with the river, formed a long quadrangle lying East and West. Messrs. Maitland, Bush & Co.'s with Messrs. Schottler's faced the east and commanded the bridge over the creek, the main road to this port. Messrs Knight & Co.'s was on the southern side, and the British Consulate at the south western angle. Between the Consulate and the river, the western face of the quadrangle, there was only an open space, but that could be swept by a fire from the Consulate buildings along the northern front, the river with its floating ice forming for some time to come an impassible barrier. So long as they could keep an enemy out of this quadrangle, the positions could support each other by flanking fires; and if one was much pressed, the others could detach men to strengthen it. So disposed, all the residents required to know was to load and fire accurately from the best positions in the houses or compounds, and they were then favourably placed as against enemies who did not, as a rule, like to dismount to fight. *Having* made these arrangements they could, if no enemy appeared, proceed to drill and carry that on as far as possible. If this course were pursued he had, barring cannon, little apprehension of the result of an attack on the part of four or five hundred of these men, not to speak of the three hundred now supposed to be threatening an advance on this town. But if the larger body operating north of Moukden and which consisted of some 1,400 men and was provided with small pieces of artillery—six and nine pounders probably—should that body think it for their interest to advance on this town and to attack this settlement, he thought the position of the residents would become really precarious. He had seen enough of the work performed by such guns *in the hands of rebels and Imperialists* in the south to know that they would send their shot through and through the roofs and walls here, bringing down the bricks and tiles upon the inmates at each discharge; and they had no artillery with which to *keep them off. For some thirty men on* foot, armed with rifles, to go out into the plains around the settlement to attack guns supported by seven or eight hundred horsemen would be a very hazardous expedient. Yet as they with the hard frozen ground *could throw up no earthworks*, he, after turning the matter over in his mind did not see what else they could do if the rebels began battering their foreign dwellings with the artillery they were known to possess. It was to be hoped that those having artillery might not come at all. But in any case what they had to do was to prepare. He would now be glad to hear any suggestions that any other resident might have to lay before the meeting.

Mr. MACPHERSON, *Commissioner of Customs*, from personal observation corroborated what Consul Meadows had said respecting the newspaper accounts of the outrages committed on the persons and property of foreigners at Hankow, Kewkiang and Fuchow. He, as having after the Consul the best means of knowing what was passing in the interior of the province, fully concurred in the necessity of preparing to meet the dangers that menaced the community at this port. He thought the plan proposed by Consul Meadows of defending four positions instead of attempting to get up a Volunteer Corps to meet the rebels in the field was the best. He should on the nearer approach of danger retire to the Consulate, and he expected that the Customs officers would join him there.

Some discussion then ensued amongst the members of the meeting generally respecting alarm or recall signals by day and night. The somewhat dread colour of black (relieved by a white ball) was chosen as the alarm flag, black being the colour that entered least into the national flags hoisted in the settlement, and therefore most distinctive.

It was then proposed by Mr. Bush and seconded by Mr. Huntington:—

That Mr. Meadows kindly undertake to regulate the best means of defending the settlement in case of attack and that he call upon the meeting for Volunteers who may be willing to take any particular position in the settlement as their place of rendezvous.

This resolution being passed *nem. con.* Mr. Meadows laid on the table four papers headed with the names of the four positions recommended, and left the chair.

Since the above meeting was held, the Military Governor of this province has been laid under the necessity of sending to Peking for 2,000 troops, which have been drilled in the use of foreign arms, as the soldiers at present under his command have been defeated whenever and wherever they have encountered the rebels.

The community here since the above meeting, have with commendable zeal responded to the invitation of Consul Meadows to prepare themselves. Daily in the Consulate grounds all the Englishmen in the place turn out, and for one or two hours practice rifle shooting and other drill, in order the better to fit themselves for any emergency. The Americans and Germans, also, are busily engaged in making themselves proficient in the use of fire arms. Indeed the place has quite suddenly assumed a military character, the great idea of the male population being presently the numbers of bull's eyes *possible*, and prospectively the number of slain rebels *certain*. With such emulation, it is quite natural that the shooting has in a marvellously short time become very good.

Too much credit cannot be given to Mr. Meadows for the zeal with which he has taken up this matter; and for having put himself at the service of the volunteers as their teacher in all that is necessary to make them efficient. There is only one feeling of disappointment, and that is that *there should be no six-pounder cannon in the* settlement, although it is generally known that there are large numbers at the disposal of the naval authorities lying idle, and in all probability rusting away.

THE CHARGE OF EXTORTION AGAINST THE CANTON LINGUIST AT H. B. M. CONSULATE

CORRESPONDENCE.

SHANGHAI, Dec. 29th, 1836.

H. M. Consul requests the Judge of the Supreme Court to peruse the minutes of an enquiry held by him in reference to alleged acts of extortion with which Chang, the Canton Linguist of the Consulate is charged, together with his defense.

The evident falsity of parts and the contradictory character of much of the evidence invest the case with considerable difficulty.

Though the investigation took its origin out of the charge in the *Friend of China* of exactions from the Lottery, the undersigned in determining the two questions whether Chang is a fit and proper person to continue in the Consular service, and should or should not be sent to his own authorities charged with the offences alleged, does not feel himself precluded from taking into consideration any evidence of anterior facts calculated to elucidate the special charge, or to afford the means of estimating whether he is a fit and proper person to remain in the public service.

(Sd.) CHARLES A. WINCHESTER.

SUPREME COURT, Jan 3rd, 1866.

On a careful perusal of the papers connected with the the enquiry into the conduct of Chang, the Chinese Interpreter to Her Majesty's Consulate at this Port, and submitted to me by H. M.'s Consul, I am of opinion that the facts disclosed do not justify any assumption that Chang was guilty of the offence laid to his charge, and that no reason exists either for dismissing him from his post as a person unworthy of confidence. Perhaps it would be as well to take this opportunity to caution men in Chang's position from interfering in matters not wholly within the sphere of their public duties, and of the suspicion to which a departure from this rule exposes them.

(Sd.) EDMUND HORNBY,
Chief Judge.

JUDGMENT.

The undersigned, Her Majesty's Consul, has carefully examined the evidence in the case of the charge brought against Chang-tsze-yun of levying a squeeze from Lottery shops.

The undersigned is of opinion that there is not sufficient proof in the evidence to justify the assumption that Chang was guilty of the charge, and that there are therefore no grounds for discharging him as a man unworthy of confidence.

But if persons connected with a public office will interfere with matters outside, a certain amount of suspicion cannot fail to attach itself to them, and the undersigned takes this opportunity to caution Chang-tsze-yun that for the future he had better confine himself to his proper duties, as should such a charge be again brought against him, he will probably have difficulty in clearing himself.

CHARLES A. WINCHESTER,
Consul.

H. M. Consulate,
Shanghai, 6th January, 1866.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

LEA & PERRINS'
CELEBRATED

PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS, to be the ONLY GOOD SAUCE, and applicable to EVERY VARIETY OF DISH.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER from a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras, to his Brother at WORCESTER May, 1851.

"Tell LEA & PERRINS that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made."

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Sold universally by the principal dealers in Sauces;—
Wholesale and for Exportation by the Proprietors LEA and PERRINS, 68, Broad-street Worcester, & 19, Fenchurch-street London.—Barclay & Sons;—Crosse & Blackwell, and other Oilmen and Merchants, London.

CAUTION.

LEA AND PERRINS
Beg to caution the Public against spurious imitations of their celebrated
Worcestershire Sauce.

L. & P. have discovered that several of the Foreign Markets have been supplied with Spurious Imitations, the labels closely resembling those of the genuine Sauce, and in one or more instances the name of L. and P. *forged.*

L. and P. will proceed against any one who may manufacture or vend such imitations, and have instructed their correspondents in the various parts of the world, to advise them of any infringement of their rights.

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE.

*** Sold Wholesale and for Export, by the Proprietors, Worcester; Messrs, Crosse and Blackwell; Messrs. Barclay and Sons, London; &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

23de-66 672 December 23rd, 1865.

MERWIN & BRAY FIRE-ARMS CO.'S

Belt and Pocket Size Cartridge Revolvers.

THE *Belt* size weighs 22 oz., and carries a ball 42-100 calibre (larger than Colt's Navy), and can be used with either fixed or loose ammunition. The *Pocket* size weighs 11 oz., and carries a ball 30-100 calibre (same as Colt's 4 and 6 inch.)

These Pistols are loaded and discharged with only four motions—a degree of perfection never yet attained by any other arm. A *full round may be loaded and discharged in thirty seconds.* These arms have been adapted *exclusively* by the U. S. Revenue Service. Printed circulars (with illustrated cuts), naming prices, sent by mail when required.

Merwin & Bray are also sole proprietors of the Ballard Breech-Loading Rifle and Carbine. Their high character for Milit ry and Sporting purposes is so well establishedt that the public only wish to know where they may be *purchased.* These Rifles were used by Captains Crawford and Fisk on the Overland Expedition to the Pacific, under orders of the U. S. Government. The Government and the State of Kentucky have about Twenty Thousand (20,000) now in active field service, of which the highest testimonials are received.

Sold by Wholesale and Retail Dealers generally.

Address orders to
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P.S.—Important—These Rifles can be used with either fixed or loose ammunitions
o-a-w
27ju-66 668 Paris, 26th October, 1865.

Stamp on lining of all genuine Hats and Helmets.

International Exhibition of 1862.
PRIZE MEDAL
AWARDED TO
J. ELLWOOD & SONS,
FOR
PATENT AIR-CHAMBER HATS AND HELMETS,

As the only suitable Head-dress for India and Tropical climates, being not only the coolest and most comfortable, but also by far the most durable, and consequently the Cheapest Head-dress in use.

The Patent Air-Chamber Hats and Helmets may be obtained by the Public of several of the principal Hatters, &c., in London, and the chief towns of India, and by the Trade of the Patentees—

J. ELLWOOD & SONS,
Wholesale Manufacturers of Helmets and Hats of all kinds.
GREAT CHARLOTTE STREET (S), LONDON.
25my o-a-w 664 November 25th, 1865.

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THE Undersigned beg to tender their services for receipt or transmission of Telegrams by the above lines.

J. GIBSON THOMSON & Co.
Agents for Reuter's Telegram Company, (Limited.)
Point de Galle, Ceylon, 21st Sept, 1865.
tf 660

MISCELLANEOUS.

TUPPER & Co.,
Manufacturers of
GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON IRON ROOFING, SHEDS, BUILDINGS, CHURCHES, SCHOOLS, &c., &c.
61 a, Moorgate Street, London, E.C.
23de-66 671 December, 23rd, 1865.

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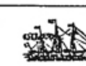
MR. A. F. YARROW, Engineer, contracts for all kinds of Machinery, and will furnish prices and full particulars on application.—33, Cornhill, London, E.C.
23ma 570 December 23rd, 1865.



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CONTRACT for Building every description of Vessels adapted to Sea or River Navigation.

Patent Combination Vessels, with Teak Planking and Iron Frames.

Estimates and particulars forwarded, including delivery at every port in

CHINA, OR ELSEWHERE.
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J. W. BENSON, Ludgate Hill, London, E.C. (Established 1749), Watch and Clock Maker by Warrant of Appointment to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, has fitted up extensive Workshops with steam machinery for the production of Clocks and Timepieces of every description.

WATCHES
adapted for every class, climate, and country. Wholesale and Retail. Chronometers, Duplex, Levers, Horizontal, Repeating, Centre Seconds, Keyless, and Chronographs, at £2 10s. to 200 Guineas.

CLOCKS;
Drawing, Dining, and Bedroom, Bracket. Carriage, Church, Turret, Stable or Office, at £1 1s. to 1,000 Guineas.

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"The movements are of the finest quality which the art of horology is at present capable of producing." —*Illustrated London News*, November 8, 1862.

"Some of them are of great beauty; and if the English watch-trade only follow up with the same spirit and success this first attempt to compete with foreigners in decorative watches, there seems to be no reason why we should not get the trade entirely into our own hands."—*Times*, June 23, 1862.

Benson's 4-Guinea London-Made Patent Lever Watch,
Capped and Jewelled, strong Silver Cases, made in four sizes, from 1¾ to 2 inches in diameter. This Watch is suitable for verybody, and is without doubt the best, cheapest, and most accurate Watch manufactured in this country.

Benson's £2 10s. Horizontal Watch,
Jewelled, &c., strong Silver Cases, 1½ to 2 inches in diameter, a sound and useful Watch.

Benson's 5-Guinea Lady's Gold Watch,
Horizontal movement, Jewelled in four holes, and all the late improvements, combined with a rich artistically engraved case and dial, making it a model of elegance.

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Horizontal movement, Jewelled in four holes, and all the late improvements, with a pure white enamelled dial, and elegantly engraved or engine-turned case.

Benson's Indian Watch,
a London made, Patent detached Lever Watch, Jewelled in four holes, with Compensating Balance, keeps accurate time in any climate. Price, in strong Silver Case, £11 11s. Gold Cases, £25.

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Constructed expressly to resist the action of extremes of temperature, Silver Cases, £21 and £25; Gold Cases, £30 and £35.

A PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED PAMPHLET
of Watches, Clocks, and Chains, descriptive of every construction of Watch made, with prices from which Wholesale and Retail buyers can select, post free for six Stamps. Also a catalogue of Silver, and Electroplate, containing 300 Illustrations, post free for 12 Stamps. *Copies can be inspected at the Office of this paper.* All orders should be accompanied by a remittance.

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24fe 1866 634 2nd September, 1865.

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Eley's Ammunition
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
For Sporting or Military Purposes

DOUBLE Waterproof Central Fire Caps, Felt Waddings to prevent the leading of Guns, Wire Cartridges for killing Game, &c., at long distances, Breech-loading Cartridge Cases of superior quality for Shot Guns and Rifles, Pin Cartridges, for "Lefaucheux" Revolvers of 7, 9, and 12 millimetres.

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Ball Cartridges
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Bullets of uniform weight, made by compression from soft Refined Lead, Mechanically fitting projectiles for Rigby's and Henry's Rifles.

ELEY BROTHERS, Gray's-Inn-Road, London, W.C.
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24ma-66 643 September 30th, 1865.

Rue St. Martin 298 à Paris.
A LA CORBEILLE FLEURIE.

PINAUD'S EXTRA FINE PERFUMERY.
Perfumer to Her Majesty the Queen of England.

PRODUCTS SPECIALLY RECOMMENDED.

Violet Vinegar.—For the toilet, most exquisitely perfumed, gives new life to the epiderme, renders the skin soft and delicate; and removes effectually spots and pimples of every description.

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Medulline Oil.—For beautifying the hair specially perfumed with *Violettes de Parme*, unequalled for softness and delicacy of perfume and is adopted for this reason by all the elegants of the day. It is a most precious toilet article—no toilet table is complete without it.

Hygienic Elixirs and Powders.—For the teeth. These products render the teeth most brilliant, sweeten and perfume the breath, and give a healthy rose color to the gums.

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PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS, &C.,
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MANUFACTURED BY
CROSSE & BLACKWELL
PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,
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CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S
Renowned first-class Manufactures are obtainable from every respectable Provision Dealer in the World.

Purchasers desirous of being supplied with C. & B.'s goods, which are all of the best quality, and of a thoroughly wholesome character, should be careful to see that inferior articles are not substituted. Their genuine preparations bear their names and addresses upon the labels.

Their Pickles are all prepared in Pure Malt Vinegar, boiled in Oak Vats, by means of Platinum Steam Coils, thus avoiding all possibility of contact with Copper, or any other injurious metal; and they are precisely similar, in quality to those supplied by them for use at

HER MAJESTY'S TABLE.

Oxford Sausages, Patent Preserved Hams, Cheese and Bacon, Yorkshire Game and Pork Patés, Fresh Oysters in Tins, Salmon Cutlets, Whitebait, Fillets of Soles, Bologna Sausages, Herrings à la Sardines, Soups, Meats, and Vegetables in Tins, Fruits in Syrup, also in Noyeau and Brandy, Crystallized Fruits, all of which, to well as many other articles too numerous as include in an advertisement, they can strongly recommend. Their Salad Oil is the finest imported.

C. & B. are Agents for Lea & Perrins' Celebrated Worcestershire Sauce, Carstairs' Sir Robert Peel's Sauce, M. Soyer's Sauces, Relish and Aromatic Mustard, Payne's Royal Osborne Sauce, Captain White's Oriental Pickle, Curry Powder and Paste, and Mulligatawny Paste, Grimwade's Desiccated Milk, and for Masson's French Chocolate.

22ap-66 543 22nd April, 1865.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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New and most valuable Medicines, for hitherto intractable and incurable Diseases.

UNLIKE the Patent Medicines generally imported from the United Kingdom, the following from France have been severely tested and scrutinised by the most eminent Government and private analytical and operative chemists and practising physicians of Paris, &c., insomuch that the entire Parisian Medical Faculty, attached to the Government and other Hospitals, &c. in the French Dominions, can, after rigorous trials, with the fullest confidence, recommend them to the favourable notice of all alnguishing, not only under ordinary diseases, but those who may be "hoping against hope."

No more Cod Liver Oil,—Syrup of Iodised Horse-Radish.
Prepared by Grimault & Co.

According to the Certificates of the physicians of Paris Hospitals detailed in the prospectus, and with the approbation of several Academies, this Syrup is employed with the greatest success in place of Cod Liver Oil, to which it is really superior. It cures diseases of the chest, scrofula, lymphatic disorders, green sickness, muscular atony, and loss of appetite; it regenerates the constitution by purifying the blood; and is, in a word, the most powerful depurative known. It never fatigues the stomach and bowels like the Iodide of Potassium and the Iodide of Iron, and is administered with the greatest efficacy to young children subject to humours, or obstruction of the glands. Dr. Cazenave, of St. Louis Hospital, Paris, recommends it particularly in cutaneous diseases, conjointly with the pills which bear his name.

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Diseases of the Chest,—Syrup of Hypophosphite of Lime, manufactured by Grimault & Co., Chemists of Rue de la Feuillade, Paris. This new medicine, which is delicious to the palate, is a sovereign remedy for coughs, colds, irritation of the lungs, and is also an excellent remedy in cases of consumption. Under its influence the cough abates, nocturnal perspirations cease, and the patient rapidly recovers health and flesh.

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No more poverty of the Blood and Pale Complexion.

Dr. Leras's Phosphate of Iron.—This new ferruginous medicine contains the elements of the blood and bones, and iron in a liquid state. From observations made in the Paris Hospitals, and detailed in the Prospectus, it is superior to ferruginous pills, lactate of iron, iron reduced by hydrogen, pills and syrup of the iodide of iron, and cures rapidly stomach complaints, painful digestion, poverty of blood, loss of strength and appetite, and the diseases incident to females. It is the best adjunct to cod liver oil, and the best preserver of health in tropical climates.

Internal or Local.
New Curative Agent.
MATICO.
GRIMAULT and Co.,—Paris.

This new remedy is prepared from the leaves of a Peruvian pepper shrub called Matico, and *cures promptly* and *infallibly*, without any fear of inflammatory results. The great, majority of Physicians in Paris, Russia, Germany and New York, now use no other remedy. Full directions accompany each bottle and Packet, or an explanatory Treatise will be sent post free for 9d.

General Depots:—
In Paris,—Grimault & Co.
In Shanghai,—J. Llewellyn & Co.
In Hongkong,—J. J. da Silva e Souza.
In Singapore,—R. Jamie.
And every good druggist.
tf 644 30th September, 1865.

JUDSON'S ANILINE DYES,
In Crystals, Powder, or Liquid

Packed in Bottles, 1 and 2 ozs.; or Jars, 1 and 2 lbs. each.

NAMES OF COLOURS

Magenta,	Roseine,	Fuchsine,	Violet
Purple,	Crimson,	Mauve,	Blue,
Green,	Canary	Orange,	Yellow,
Phosphine,	Scarlet,	Red,	Ultramarine,
Brown,	Black,	Regina,	Soluble Blue,

The majority of our Dyes are entirely *soluble* in boiling water, and will dye without the addition of other ingredients.

The above may be procured through any London Merchant, or of the Proprietors,

DANIEL JUDSON & SON,
19a, Coleman Street, London.

N B.—Be sure and write for Judson's Dye.
14oc-66 o-a-w 651 Oct. 14th, 1865.

OAKEY & SONS'
WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH, EMERY BLACK LEAD, &C.

JOHN OAKEY & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Emery, Black Lead, Glass and Emery Paper, and Glass Cloth.
INDIA-RUBBER KNIFE-BOARDS, &c.
WELLINGTON MILLS,
172, *Blackfriars Road, S., London,*
15ja-66 o-a-w 627 July 15th, 1865.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA
Is the great remedy for
ACIDITY OF STOMACH, HEADACHE HEARTBURN, INDIGESTION, SOUR ERUCTATIONS & BILIOUS AFFECTIONS.

It is the Physician's cure for
GOUT,
Rheumatic Gout, Gravel, and other complaints of the Bladder, and in case of

Fever and Feverish Irritability of the Skin it produces grateful cooling effects. As a safe and gentle Medicine for Infants, Children, Delicate Females, and for the sickness of Pregnancy, Dinneford's Magnesia is indispensable, and when taken with the Acidulated Lemon Syrup forms

A Delightful Effervescing Saline and Aperient.

Prepared by
DINNEFORD & Co.
Chemists, London,
And Sold by Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

Caution.—Ask for *Dinneford's Magnesia*, and see that "Dinneford & Co." is on every Bottle and Label.

A. S. WATSON,—*Agent, Hongkong.*
23de-66 669 December 23rd, 1865.

TEETH WITHOUT PAIN.
OSTEOEIDON.
Patent, March 1st, 1862.

MESSRS. GABRIEL'S Invention for supplying Artificial Mineral Teeth, with soft flexible gums, entirely dispensing with the use of springs, wires, or metallic fastenings, and especially adapted for those long resident in warm climates.

MESSRS. GABRIEL,
THE OLD ESTABLISHED
DENTISTS.
Diploma 1815.

27, Harley Street, Cavendish Square, and 4 doors from the Railway Bridge, Ludgate Hill, London;
Liverpool: 134, Duke Street.
Birmingham: 65, New Street.

Parties at the extremity of the globe, by forwarding particulars as to the condition of their mouths, with an enclosure of One Guinea, will receive by return that which will enable them to take an impression of the mouth, so as to enable Messrs. G. to forward either a partial or complete set of Teeth.

Gabriel's Celebrated Odontalgique, for restoring and preserving the Teeth, 10s. 6d. and 21s. per bottle. Patent White Enamel for stopping Front Teeth, warranted never to change colour, 5s. and 10s. 6d. per packet; and the Gutta Percha 1s. 6d. per box.

Gabriel's Practical Treatise on the Teeth, which explains the numerous advantages obtainable by their patented method, may be had of their Agents, or will be furnished direct on receipt of Twelve Stamps.

13my-66 599 May 13th, 1865.

INDIGESTION & STOMACHIC WEAKNESS.

PEPSINE
T. MORSON AND SON,
Wholesale and Export Druggists, Manufacturers of the far-famed PEPSINE WINE, are enabled to offer the purest and surest substitute for the Gastric Juice,

ITS USE IS NOW UNIVERSAL.

Sold in Bottles 4, 8, & 16 ozs., and obtainable of all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.

Morson's Pepsine Lozenges, Powder, Patent Gelantine, and all Granular Preparations, &c.
Manufacturers of Chemical, Pharmaceutical and Photographical Preparations.

T. MORSON AND SON,
19 *and* 46, *Southampton Row, London.*

*** Orders (payable in London), are most carefully shipped.
14ja-66 490

HALL & HOLTZ,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPER AND BAKERS,
BRADE AND BISCUITS.
SHANGHAE.

WATSON, CLEAVE & Co.
Chemists & Druggists,
NANKIN ROAD, near THE BUND,
SHANGHAI.
大 藥 房
tf 512 Shanghai, 1st October, 1864.

Wm. DATO and Co.,
GENERAL STORE-KEEPERS, WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
SHANGHAI.
Yang-king-pang, Corner of Rue Montauban.
tf Shanghai, 4th April, 1862.

[*Edited by* R. ALEXANDER JAMIESON. *Printed & Published every Saturday, at the North-China Herald Office, Shanghai.*]

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SUPPLEMENT
TO THE
"NORTH-CHINA HERALD," JANUARY 13, 1866.

SHANGHAI TEA, SILK, COTTON, AND OPIUM RETURNS FOR SEASON COMMENCING JUNE 1ST, 1865.

From Imperial Maritime Customs.

TEA.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Ship.	Cleared	Destination	Congou.	Souchong.	Oolong.	Flowery Pekoe.	Brick.	Total Black.	Japan Unclassed.	Sorts.	Young Hyson.	Hyson.	Hyson Skin.	Twankay.	Imperial.	Gun Powder.	Total Green.
Total as per last Rajah of Cochin	Report, ... Jan. 8	..... London,	209684.04	...	...	...	...	209684.04	1343.04	2292.14	17116.77	8989.32	45.65	2454.09	5610.42	14800.24	62651.67
			5113.10	...	...	...	...	5113.10	...	...	1487.19	1132.39	...	144.57	245.91	620.38	3639.44
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			214797.14	...	...	...	...	214797.14	1343.04	2292.14	18603.96	10121.71	45.65	2598.66	5856.33	15420.62	66291.11
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

HONGKONG AND COAST PORTS.

Ship	Cleared	Destination	Congou	Souchong	Oolong.	Flowery Pekoe.	Brick.	Total Black.	Japan Unclassed.	Sorts.	Young Hyson.	Hyson.	Hyson Skin.	Twankay.	Imperial.	Gun Powder.	Total Green.
Total as per last Sowonada, ...	Report ..... Jan. 12	..... Hongkong,	4154.37	...	...	51.30	11710.08	15915.75	20.58	160.64	...	1418.12	..	...	...	...	1599.34
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	239.72	...	...	...	...	239.72
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	.....	4154.37	...	...	51.30	11710.08.	15915.75	20.58	160.64	...	1657.84	...	...	...	..	1839.06

UNITED STATES.

Ship.	Cleared.	Destination.	Congou.	Souchong.	Oolong.	Flowery Pekoe.	Brick.	Total Black..	Japan Unclassed.	Sorts.	Young Hyson.	Hyson.	Hyson Skin.	Twankay.	Imperial.	Gun Powder.	Total Green.
Total as per last Oriflamme, ...	Report..... Jan. 8	..... San Francisco.	2458.60	...	...	...	...	2458.60	2179.31	334.89	34700.40	6927.67	774.06	4058.89	7410.51	8512.32	64928.05
			.75	...	...	...	...	.75	...	...	...	...	...	...	28.94	121.78	150.72
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			2459.35	...	...	...	...	2459.35	2179.31	334.89	34700.40	6927.67	774.06	4058.89	7439.45	8634.10	65078.77

SILK.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Ship	Cleared	Destination	Raw		Thrown		Total		Japan Re-exports		Japan Transhipment		Coarse.		Refuse.		Cocoons.	
			Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bls.	Pls.	Bales	Piculs.	Bales	Piculs.
Total as per last Gauges, ... Earl Dalhousie...	Report ..... Dec. 19 ,, 21	..... Great Britain ,,	31738	25220.84	33	30.78	31771	25251.62	101	86.91	4019	...	18.53		981	1847.34	.....	
			150	119.62	5	4.35	155	123.97	...	...	...	...	.....		..	...	.....	
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....		51	171.15	.....	
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....		...	...	.....	
			31888	25340.46	38	35.13	31926	25375.59	101	86.91	4019	...	18.53		1032	2018.49	.....	
			.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	.....		...	...	.....	

THE CONTINENT.

Ship.	Cleared.	Destination	Raw		Thrown		Total		Japan. Re-exports		Japan. Transhipment		Coarse		Refuse		Cocoons	
			Bales.	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bls	Pls.	Bales	Piculs	Bls.	Piculs
Total as per last Labourdonnais,..	Report ...	..... France	6115	4831.63	41	34.77	6156	4866.40	141	110.66	1269	.....	8	13.74	12	22.10		166.86
			102	85.19	...	...	102	85.19	...	...	...	.....	.....		...	...	.....	
			6217	4916.82	41	34.77	6258	4951.59	141	110.66	1269	.....	8	13.74	12	22.10		166.86
			.....		.....		...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....		.....		.....	

COTTON.

Ship.	Cleared	Great Britain. Export	Great Britain. Re-export	Great Britain. Transhipped	Hongkong. Export	Hongkong. Re-export	Hongkong. Transhipped	Coast Ports. Export	Coast Ports. Re-export	Coast Ports. Transhipped	Japan. Export	Japan. Re-export	Japan. Transhipped	America. Export	America. Re-export	America. Transhipped	Total. Piculs.
Total as per last Report		...	...	...	52,007	3,447	1,767	32,699	947	...	375	...	...	...	...	...	89,532
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		...	...	...	50,297	3,447	1,767	32,699	947	...	375	...	...	...	...	...	89,532

OPIUM.

OPIUM RETURN FOR WEEK ENDING JANUARY, TH,6 1865.

IMPORTED.

	Malwa. Chests.	Malwa. Weight.	Patna. Chests.	Patna. Weight.	Benares. Chests.	Benares. Weight.	Turkey. Chests.	Turkey. Weight
Imported and stored on board Receiving Vessels, ...	81	81.00	11	13.20	5	6.00	4	2.88
Imported and transhipped for re-exportation without being stored on board Receiving Vessels or landed	2	2.00	...	...	...	...	...	...
Imported direct to the shore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	83	83.00	11	13.20	5	6.00	4	2.88

	Malwa. Chests.	Malwa. Weight.	Patna. Chests.	Patna. Weight.	Benares. Chests.	Benares. Weight.	Persian. Chests.	Persian. Weight.
Landed from Receiving Vessels and intended chiefly for Local consumption	38	38.00	70	84.00	2	2.40	...	...

RE-EXPORTED.

Description.	Chinkiang. Chests.	Chinkiang. Weight	Kiukiang. Chests.	Kiukiang. Weight.	Hankow. Chests.	Hankow. Weight.	Chefoo. Chests.	Chefoo. Weight	Tientsin. Chests.	Tientsin. Weight	Newchwang. Chests.	Newchwang. Weight	Ningpo. Chests.	Ningpo. Weight.	Foochow. Chests.	Foochow. Weight.	Hongkong Chests.	Hongkong Weight.	Tokwo. Chests.	Tokwo. Weight	Total Chests.	Total Weight
Malwa...	75	75.00	36	36.00	92	92.00	316½	316.50	...	...	...	...	80	80.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	599½	599.50
Patna	2	2.40	...	...	5	6.00	7	8.40	...	...	...	...	22	26.40	...	...	55	66.00	...	...	91	109.20
Benares	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Persian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	77	77.40	36	36.00	97	98.00	323½	324.90	...	...	...	...	102	106.40	...	...	...	...	...	...	690½	708.50

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Date	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	From	Sailed	Cargo.	Consignees.
Jan 6	Express	B. str.	290	Whitelow	Ningpo	Jan 5	General	D. Sassoon, Sons and Co
.. 6	Mona	B. str.	542	Bourne	Amoy Ports		do	Gibb, Livingston & Co
.. 6	Huquong	A. str	1383	Simmons	Hankow	.. 4	do	Russell and Co
.. 7	Fusi-Yama	B. str.	1200	Hardie	Hankow	.. 4	do	Dent and Co
.. 7	Tunsin	B. str.	610	Bound	Ningpo	.. 6	do	Geo. Barnet and Co
.. 7	Seawfell	B. bark	469	Hender	Sunderland	July 13	Coals	Preston, Breuell and Co
.. 7	Marion	B. bark	489	Laughton	Fuchau	Dec 22	Poles, etc	Dow and Co
.. 7	James Shepherd	B. ship	849	Jean	London	Aug 20	General	Shaw, Brothers and Co
.. 8	Simoda	B. ship	800		Fuchau	Dec 28	Poles, etc	Order
.. 8	Confucius	Chi. str	265	McCaslin	Nanking	Jan 7		Chinese Government
.. 8	Labourdonnais	Fr str	914	Pellisot	Hongkong	.. 4	Mails, etc	Messageries Imperiales
.. 8	Shanse	A. str.	561	Perkins	Ningpo	.. 7	General	Russell and Co
.. 8	Venezuela	Ha bq	322	Oleredorf	Swatow	Dec 23	do	
.. 8	Castleton	B. bark	531	Hill	Yokohama	.. 23	do	Blain, Tate and Co
.. 8	Resolute	B ship			New York		do	
.. 10	Express	B. str.	290	Whitelow	Ningpo	Jan 8	do	David Sassoon Sons & Co
.. 10	Szechuen	A. str.	543	Johnson	Ningpo	.. 7	do	Russell and Co
.. 10	Nepaul	B. str.		Black	Hongkong	.. 5	do	Wm. Davison, for Agent
.. 10	Tahwah	A. str.	245	Andrews	Hankow	.. 7	do	H. Fogg and Co
.. 10	Kiang-loong	A. str	945	West	Hankow	.. 7	do	Augustine Heard and Co
.. 11	Fire Queen	A. str	1123	Gray	Hankow	.. 7	do	Russell and Co
.. 11	Corea	B. str.			Hongkong	.. 6	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co
.. 12	Express	B. str.	290	Whitelow	Ningpo	Jan 11	do	David Sassoon Sons & Co

DEPARTURES.

FROM THE ANCHORAGE.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Destination.	Cargo.	Despatched by
Jan 6	Waratah	B. str	256	Oliver	Fuchau	C'ton, etc	Moses and Co
.. 6	Eagle	A. schr	83	Russell	Yokohama	Stores	Master
.. 6	City of Nantes	B. str.	214	Gibson	Chefoo	Opi., &c	Dow and Co
.. 6	Wusung	A. str.	161	Hellett	Cruise		John Forster and Co
.. 6	China	Ha str.	648	Moller	H'kg & C'ton	Tea, etc	Siemssen and Co
.. 6	Oliver Cutts	B. bark	708	Ray	Bakers Island	Ballast	Augustine Heard and Co
.. 6	Coromandel	B. ship	735	Smith	Fuchau	Sundries	Master
.. 6	Eunice Nicholas	B. ship	1069	Barry	Fuchau	Ballast	Dow and Co
.. 7	Suwo Nada	A. str.	1802	Jayne	Hongkong	Tea, etc	Augustine Heard and Co
.. 7	Ilona	B. str.	784	Morrison	H'kg & A'y	C'ton, etc	Jardine, Matheson and Co
.. 7	Shanse	A. str.	561	Perkins	H'kow & Ports		Russell and Co
.. 7	Brema	Bre bq	395	Weyhausen	Hongkong	Stores	Bourjau, Hubener and Co
.. 7	Express	B. str	290	Whitelow	Ningpo	Opium	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
.. 9	Ganges	B. str.	742	Bernard	Hongkong	Tea, etc	Wm. Davison, for the Agent
.. 9	Elizabeth	B. bark	442	Moore	Swatow	C'ton &c	A. R. Tilby and Co
.. 10	Dupleix	Fr. str	872	Melizan	Yokohama	Sun., &c	Messageries Imperiales
.. 10	Spirit of the Deep	B. ship	629	Hewitt	Yokohama	Stores	Jardine, Matheson and Co
.. 10	Rajah of Cochin	B. ship	1007	Birkett	London	Tea, etc	Smith, Kennedy and Co
.. 10	Tunsin	B. str.	610	Bound	H'kow & Ports		Geo. Barnet and Co
.. 10	Express	B. str.	290	Whitelow	Ningpo	Opi., &c	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
.. 11	Shanse	A. str.	561	Harman	H'kow & Ports		Russell and Co
.. 11	Fusi-Yama	B. str.	1200	Hardie	H'kow & Ports		Dent and Co
.. 12	Fred. Warren	B. ship	1168	Phinney	Singapore	Ballast	Frazar and Co
.. 12	Adeline	B. brig	235	Ramsey	Amoy	C'ton, etc	A. R. Tilby and Co
.. 12	Eliza Mary	B. schr	126	Hooke	Nagasaki	Sun. etc	Glover and Co
.. 12	Kifin	Chi str	110	Dalrymple	Kiukiang		Chinese Government
.. 12	Cockchafer	H M b-y		Dayrell	Cruise		
.. 12	Express	B. str.	290	Whitelow	Ningpo	Opi., etc	David Sassoon, Sons and Co

SHIPPING IN HARBOUR AND AT WOOSUNG, JANUARY 13, 1866.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

Vessels.	Date of Arrival	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captains.	Consignees.	Destination.	Remarks
Anna	Ap 12	A. str	63		H. Fogg and Co	*Laid up*	
Cadiz	Jan 5	B. str.	451	Soames	Wm. Davison, for the Agent		
China		B. str.	25	Schroen	Trautmann and Co	*Laid up*	
Confucius	Jan 8	Chin str.	265	McCaslin	Chinese Government		
Corea	Jan 11	B. str			Jardine, Matheson & Co	Chefoo	16th inst
Cricket	Oct 18	Chi. str	83	Lovell	Chinese Government		
Enterprise	Mar 22	A. str	107		H. Fogg and Co	*Laid up*	
Faust			30			*Laid up*	
Fenella	Jan 5	Chi str	179		Chinese Government		
Fei-ma	Oct 1	B. str.	121	Bird	Moses and Co	..	
Fire Queen	Jan 11	A. str.	1123	Gray	Russell and Co	Hankow	
Gazzelle	July 6	B. str.	40		Wm. Pustau and Co	*Laid up*	
Grete	Jan 13	Pru. str	30		Wm. Pustau and Co	*Laid up*	
Heachew		B. str.	30	Comstock	Captain Patridge		
Hiogo	Dec 28			Pritchard			
Huquong	Jan 6	A. str.	1383	Simmons	Russell and Co		
Kiang-loong	Jan 10	A. str.	945	West	Augustine Heard and Co	H'kow & Ports	14th inst
Labourdonnais	Jan 8	Fr str.	914	Pellisot	Messageries Imperiales	Hongkong	24th of M
Lancefield	Mar 23	A. str	950		Russell and Co	Repairing	
Little Mary	Oct 22	B. str.	80	Simmons	T. S. Smith		
Mercury	June 28	B. str.	138	Baynton	Reid and Co	*Laid up*	
Mona	Jan 6	B. str.	542	Bourne	Gibb, Livingston and Co	Hongkong	Early
Nanzing	Dec 2	Br str.	319	Tullock	Trautmann and Co		
Nepaul	Jan 10	B. str.		Black	Wm. Davison, for the Agent	Hongkong	17th inst
Pluto	Nov 29	Chi str		Parker	Chinese Government		
Promise	Dec 23	B. str.	262	Sutherland	Smith, Kennedy and Co	Chefoo	Imdt
Shanquan		B. str.	30	Schroem	Trautmann and Co	*Laid up*	
Szechuen	Jan 10	A. str.	543	Johnson	Russell and Co		
Tanquai		B. str.	20	Lynch		*Laid up*	
Taurus		B. str.	25	Smith		..	
Tahwah	Jan 10	A. str.	245	Andrews	H. Fogg and Co	H'kow & Ports	To-day
Taalee	Feb 19	A. str.	60	Lowell	Russell and Co	*Laid up*	
Wan-Loong-Fei	Sept 10	B. str.	45		Geo. Barnet and Co	..	
Whampoa	Dec 25	B. str.	115	Earle	David Sassoon, Sons and Co	..	
Ying-tsze-fei	Dec 12	B. str.	315	Stocks	Trautmann and Co		

MERCHANT VESSELS.

Vessels.	Date of Arrival	Flag Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Consignees.	Destination	Remarks
Aerolite	Nov 30	B. ship	911	Alleyne	Smith, Kennedy and Co	Liverpool	Imdt
America	Jan 2	Bre bq	444	Koeper	Wm. Pustau and Co	Rangoon	
Amoy Trader	Dec 28	Pru. bg	109	Walbrand	Wm. Pustau and Co		For Sale
Anglo Saxon	Dec 15	B. ship	693	Plummer	Smith, Kennedy and Co	F'chau, N.Y.	Imdt
Ann Sanderson	Oct 23	B. brig	252	Sanderson	Captain		
Bolina	Aug 25	B. bark	433	Russell	Captain		
Calypso	Dec 29	A barq	566	Ring	Augustine Heard and Co		Dischg
Castleton	Jan 8	B. bark	531	Hill	Blain, Tate and Co		..
Catalpa	Aug 14	A. bark	243	Stevens	Frazar and Co		S. Ft or Ch
Catherina	Dec 28	Pru bg	263	Jannen	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Cobang	Ju 28	B. bark	327	Fullerton	A. R. Tilby and Co		S Ft or Ch
Diligentia	Dec 1	B. ship	650	Porter	Frazar and Co		Ft or Ch
Dorothea	Jan 2	Ha. bq	196	Meyo	Oxford and Co	Swatow	
Duck	Jy 21	B. ch	145		P. F. Cama and Co		Laid up
Elisabeth	Dec 12	Dut bg	[illegible]	Bon	T. Kroes and Co	Nagasaki	cld 12 inst
Empress	Jan 2	B. bark	365	Dall	Buissonnet and Co	Liverpool	Imdt
Esmok	Jan 5	B. bark	834	Montgomery	Frazar and Co		
Finzel	Jan 4	B. bark	487	Hicks	Dow and Co		
Grasmere	Nov 10	B. bark	463	Stockman	Jardine, Matheson and Co	New York	Early
Hotspur	Dec 8	B. bark		Corrigel	Smith, Kennedy and Co	New York	Imdt
Horatio	Nov 30	A. ship	460	Drew	Bull, Peardon and Co	New York	Early
Indus	Aug 17	B. ship	617	Allsop	Olyphant and Co	New York	Early
James Miller	Oct 23	A. schr	470	Carbonett	Captain		
James Shepherd	Jan 7	B. ship	849	Jean	Shaw, Brothers and Co		
Jubilee	Dec 21	B. ship	764	Grant	Gilman and Co	London	Imdt
Kaffir Chief	Oct 18	B. schr	186	Hoole	Glover and Co		Ft. or Ch
Keen-ta	Feb 1	B. bark	286	Gall	Capt. Patridge		
Kirkland	Jan 5	B. bark			Borneo Company Limited		
Lizzie Allen	Dec 7	F. schr	325	Dunn	Master		Ft or Ch
Lizzie Boggs	Dec 17	A. bark	419	D ser	Augustine Heard and Co		Dischg
Macedon	Dec 17	B. bark	406	Summerfield	Borneo C'pany Limited		Ft. or Ch.
Malacca	Dec 1	B. bark	565	Jemsen	Engwat and Co	Amoy S'pore	cld 12 inst
Malvina Vidal	Dec 15	Dut sh		Kiesal	Siemssen and Co		Ft or Ch
Marion	Jan 7	B. bark	489	Laughton	Dow and Co	Fuchau	15th inst
Napoleon III.	Jan 4	B ship	900		Master		
Nimrod	Jy 5	B. ship	1622	Oughton	Jardine, Matheson and Co		Ft or Ch
Oanita	Jan 1	B. ship	1165	White	Jardine, Matheson and Co		Dis'ing
Petchelee	Dec 7	B. bark	356	Foster	Dent and Co	London	cld 12 inst
Peter Denny	Dec 5	B. ship	997	Adam	Jardine, Matheson and Co	London	Early
Petrel	May 31	B. schr	267	Lewis	Dent and Co		Laid up
Prince Alfred	Dec 28	B. ship	813	Thirkell	Smith, Kennedyand Co.		Dischg
Queensland	Jan 2	B. bark	413	Kelley	Russell and Co	Rangoon	
Queen of the Avon	Dec 15	B. brig	161	Hopper	Russell and Co	Rangoon	
Resolute	Jan 5	B. ship					
Sailors' Home	Jan 2	B. ship	1244	Bryans	Order		Dis'ing
Sarah and Maria	Dec 29	Bre bq	406	Gode	Bourjau, Hubener and Co		Ft. or Ch
Seawfell	Jan 7	B. bark	469	Hender	Preston, Breuell and Co		..
Sea Witch	Jan 3	B. bark	372	Hughes	David Sassoon, Sons and Co		S. Ft or Ch
Simoda	Jan 8	B. ship	800	Drysdale	Dow and Co.		Dischg
Solent	Jan 4	B. ship	734	Paige	Gibb, Livingston and Co		..
Sophie	Jan 5	Ha sch			Wm. Pustau and Co		..
Tasso	Jan 5	B. bark	204	Holmwood	Glover and Co	Nagasaki	Early
Venezuela	Jan 8	Ha. bq	322	Oleredorf			Disch'g
Victoria		A. bark	450	Morse	Drucker and Co	Amoy	Ft or Ch

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